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IS 4561-3 (1968): Oil Cans, Part III: Feeding Oil Cans [PGD  
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IS : 4561 ( Part III ) - 1968

*Indian Standard*

**SPECIFICATION FOR OIL CANS  
PART III FEEDING OIL CANS**

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**INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION**  
MANAK BHAYAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG  
NEW DELHI 1

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SPECIFICATION FOR OIL CANS

**PART III FEEDING OIL CANS**

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MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG  
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*Indian Standard*  
**SPECIFICATION FOR OIL CANS**  
**PART III FEEDING OIL CANS**

**0. FOREWORD**

**0.1** This Indian Standard ( Part III ) was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 23 May 1968, after the draft finalized by the Lubricating Equipment Sectional Committee had been approved by the Mechanical Engineering Division Council.

**0.2** Feeding oil cans, as is evident from the name itself, are used for filling the different types of oil cans with lubricating oil. These consist of a conical container made from tinsplate to which is soldered a spout for pouring out the lubricating oil. The cap, which is also of tinsplate, push fits into the neck of the container for plugging the opening.

**0.3** This standard is being issued in the following five parts:

- Part I Light duty oil cans
- Part II Conical oil cans
- Part III Feeding oil cans
- Part IV Detachable spout oil cans
- Part V Lever type oil cans

**0.4** While preparing this standard, assistance has been derived from Specification IND/GS/159O (a) 'Cans, oil, feeding' issued by the Chief Inspectorate of General Stores, Kanpur, Ministry of Defence, Government of India.

**0.5** For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS: 2-1960\*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

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**1. SCOPE**

**1.1** This standard ( Part III ) specifies the requirements for feeding oil cans for general purposes.

\*Rules for rounding off numerical values ( revised ).

## 2. MATERIAL

2.1 The feeding oil cans shall be manufactured from 0.80 mm thick tinplate, Best Coke Grade ( BC ) conforming to IS : 597-1962\*.

## 3. CAPACITY AND DIMENSIONS

3.1 The capacity of oil cans shall be 500 ml.

3.2 The main dimensions of feeding oil cans shall be as shown in Fig. 1.

## 4. MANUFACTURE

4.1 The body shall be made from single sheet and the body joint shall be locked and soldered. The bottom shall be seamed on to the flanged edges of body and soldered. The neck and cap shall either be made from seamless tube or shall have a neat lapped and soldered side joint so as to be cylindrical and provide a good slide fit between neck and cap.

## 5. WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH

5.1 The oil cans shall be free from splits, dents, burrs, sharp edges and other such manufacturing defects. Soldering shall be sound, even and smooth. The joints shall be neatly formed and fully pressed and shall be strong and leak-proof.

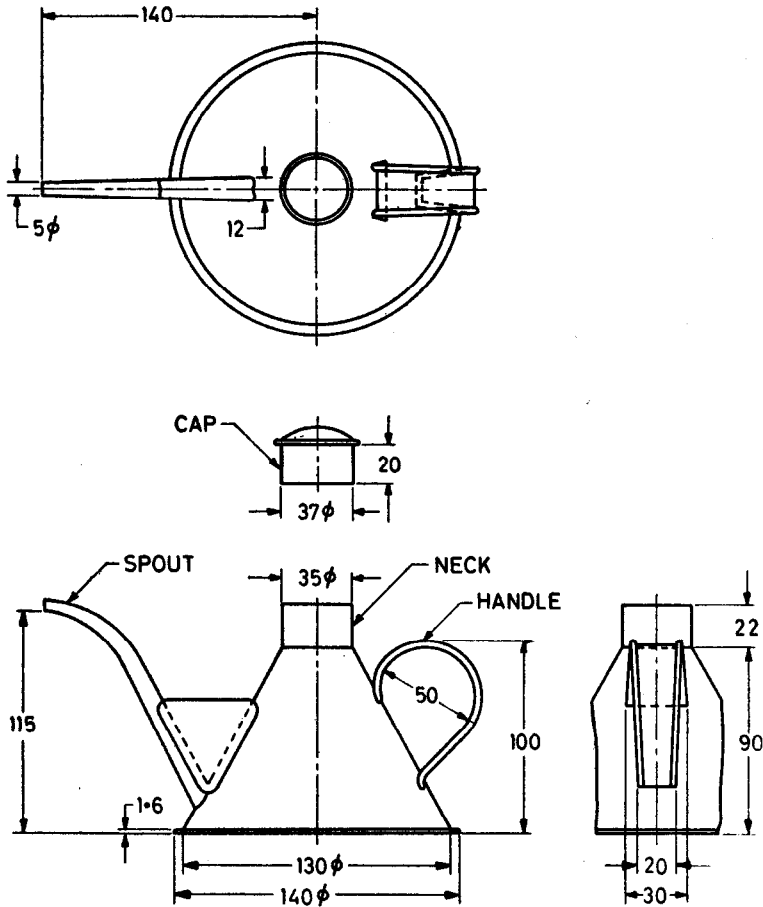
## 6. MARKING

6.1 Each can shall be clearly stamped on the body with the manufacturer's name, initials or recognized trade-mark.

6.1.1 The oil cans may also be marked with the ISI Certification Mark.

NOTE — The use of the ISI Certification Mark is governed by the provisions of the Indian Standards Institution ( Certification Marks ) Act, and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Presence of this mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard, under a well-defined system of inspection, testing and quality control during production. This system, which is devised and supervised by ISI and operated by the producer, has the further safeguard that the products as actually marketed are continuously checked by ISI for conformity to the standard. Details of conditions, under which a licence for the use of the ISI Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors, may be obtained from the Indian Standards Institution.

\*Specification for black plate for tinning, and tinplate ( pack rolled ) ( revised ).



NOTE — Dimensions are approximate and for guidance only.  
All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 1 DIMENSIONS FOR FEEDING OIL CANS

## 7. PACKING

7.1 The feeding oil cans shall be given a flow coating with any corrosion preventive fluid at room temperature. Fluid conforming to IS : 1153-1957\* is one of the suitable fluids for this purpose. The oil can shall be securely wrapped in waxed paper and then packed in good quality waterproof

\*Specification for temporary corrosion preventive, fluid, hard film, solvent deposited.



paper packings. The packings shall be securely encased in wooden cases and shall be marked with the manufacturer's name or trade-mark and the description of the contents.

7.1.1 The wooden cases may also be marked with the ISI Certification Mark ( see Note under 6.1.1 ).

## 8. SAMPLING

8.1 Unless otherwise agreed to between the buyer and the supplier, the sampling plan as given in Appendix A shall be followed. For further information reference may be made to IS : 2500 ( Part I )-1963\*.

## 9. TEST

9.1 **Performance Test** — The oil cans shall be filled with lubricating oil and subjected to practical test consistent with its general use. The can shall function satisfactorily and show no sign of leakage through any of the joints.

# APPENDIX A

( Clause 8.1 )

## SCALE OF SAMPLING AND CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

### A-1. SCALE OF SAMPLING

A-1.1 **Lot** — In any consignment, all the oil cans manufactured from the same material under essentially similar conditions of production shall be grouped together to constitute a lot.

A-1.2 For ascertaining the conformity of the lot to the requirements of the specification, tests shall be carried out for each lot separately. The number of oil cans to be selected at random for this purpose shall be in accordance with col 1 and 2 of Table 1.

A-1.3 The oil cans for the testing shall be selected at random from the lot. In order to ensure the randomness of selection, random number tables shall be used. In case such tables are not available, the following procedure for selection may be adopted:

Starting from any oil can in the lot, count them in one order as 1, 2, 3, ....., up to  $r$  and so on, where  $r$  is the integral part of  $N/n$  ( $N$  being the lot size and  $n$  the sample size). Every  $r$ th oil can thus counted shall be selected to constitute the sample.

\*Sampling inspection tables: Part I Inspection by attributes and by count of defects.

**TABLE 1 SAMPLE SIZE AND CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY**

( Clauses A-1.2, A-1.4 and A-2.1 )

NUMBER OF OIL CANS IN THE LOT	SAMPLE SIZE	PERMISSIBLE NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES
<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)
Up to 50	5	0
51 „ 150	8	1
151 „ 300	13	1
301 „ 500	20	2
501 and above	32	3

**A-1.4** When the oil cans for the sample are to be selected from the packaged cases, a suitable number of cases ( not less than 20 percent of the total cases in the lot subject to a minimum of 2 cases ) shall be first chosen at random. From each of the cases so chosen, an approximately equal number of cans shall be picked up from different parts so as to obtain the required number of cans for the sample as specified in col 2 of Table 1.

**A-2. NUMBER OF TESTS AND CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY**

**A-2.1** The oil cans selected according to **A-1.2** shall be examined for capacity and dimensions ( *see 3* ), manufacture ( *see 4* ), workmanship and finish ( *see 5* ), and performance test ( *see 9.1* ). The lot shall be considered as having satisfied the requirements of the standard, if the number of cans failing to meet the requirements for any one or more of the characteristics, is less than or equal to the permissible number of defectives given in col 3 of Table 1.

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Of these, the standards belonging to the Mechanical Engineering Group fall under the following categories:

Basic Engineering Standards Abrasives Air-Conditioning Bearings Bicycle Components Chemical Engineering Engineering Metrology Gas Cylinders and Fittings Gaskets and Packings Gears Hand Tools IC Engines and Automotive Vehicles Instruments ( Drawing, Optical and Surveying )	Machine Tools and Small Tools Marine Engineering and Ship-building Mechanical Handling, Lifting Pumps Refrigeration Sewing Machines Steam Tables Threaded Fasteners and Rivets Transmission Devices, Pulleys and Belts Weights and Measures Wire Ropes and Wire Products Unclassified
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